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General Assembly
Security Council

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General Assembly
Fifty-seventh session
Items 35, 36, 49, 64 and 90 of the provisional agenda*

Security Council
Fifty-seventh year

Question of Palestine

The situation in the Middle East

Consequences of the Iraqi occupation of and aggression against Kuwait

Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East

Operational activities for development

Letter dated 12 September 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Oman to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the communiqué adopted during the eighty-fourth session of the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council, held at Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, on 3 June 2002, under the Chairmanship of H.E. Mr. Yousef Bin Alawi Bin Abdullah, Minister Responsible for Foreign Affairs of the Sultanate of Oman (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under the items entitled "Consequences of the Iraqi occupation of and aggression against Kuwait", "Question of Palestine", "Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East", "The situation in the Middle East", "Operational activities for development" and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Fuad Mubarak **Al-Hinai**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* A/57/150.

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Annex

Annex to the letter dated 12 September 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Oman to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]

Communiqué issued on 3 September 2002 by the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council at its eighty-fourth session, held in Jeddah

On 2 and 3 September 2002, the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council held its eighty-fourth session at Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, under the chairmanship of His Excellency Mr. Yousef Bin Al-Alawi Bin Abdullah, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of the Sultanate of Oman and Chairman-in-Office of the Ministerial Council. The meeting was attended by:

His Excellency Mr. Rashid Abdullah Al-Noaimi, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the United Arab Emirates;

His Excellency Sheikh Mohammed Bin Mubarak Al-Khalifa, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Bahrain;

His Royal Highness Prince Saud Al-Faisal, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia;

His Excellency Sheikh Hamad Bin Jassem Bin Jabr Al-Thani, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Qatar;

His Excellency Sheikh Muhammad Sabah Al-Salem Al-Sabah, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Kuwait;

His Excellency Mr. Abdulrahman bin Hamad al-Atiyyah, GCC Secretary-General, also participated in the meeting.

The Ministerial Council condemned the self-serving attack by certain members of the Western media on the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, which was designed to give an unbalanced and unfair picture of that State's international relations and of its involvement in the events. In that connection, the Council reaffirmed that it had full confidence in the positive role played by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and members of the Council, which contributes to the establishment of peace, security and well-being in the region and in the rest of the world, and their desire to strengthen and consolidate international efforts to counter terrorism within the framework of international legality laid down by the United Nations. It also welcomed with satisfaction the assurance given by His Excellency President George W. Bush to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia that the claims made regarding relations between the United States and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, at any rate regarding the position of the American Administration or the soundness of the special relations between the two countries, were unfounded.

The Council welcomed with satisfaction the results of the historic visit by His Highness Sheikh Hamad Bin Isa Al-Khalifa, King of Bahrain, to the Islamic Republic of Iran on 17 and 18 August 2002, for what was accomplished during that

important visit in terms of collaboration and concertation will do much to strengthen and draw ever closer the deepening relations between the Gulf States and the Islamic Republic of Iran and will strengthen security and stability in the region.

The Council welcomed the signing, on 22 June 2002, at Abu Dhabi, of the border agreement between the United Arab Emirates and the Sultanate of Oman, which it considers to be a mainstay of the Council and a reflection of the fraternal and friendly relations that unite their leaders, and it hopes that, under the enlightened guidance of the latter, the agreement will be conducive to the development and prosperity of the two fraternal peoples.

On the occasion of the celebrations marking the thirty-first national day of the State of Qatar, the Ministerial Council extends its best wishes to Sheikh Hamad bin Khalifa Al-Thani, Amir of Qatar, and to the people of Qatar, praises their achievements in various fields and wishes them development and prosperity.

Likewise, on the occasion of the national day of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia later this month, the Council extends its best wishes to the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Fahd Bin Abdul-Aziz Al Saud, King of Saudi Arabia, and to the Saudi people, praises their achievements in various fields and wishes them development and prosperity.

The Council was pleased with the agreement reached by the Kingdom of Bahrain and the United Arab Emirates concerning diplomatic and consular cooperation between the two fraternal countries, and stated that this welcome step would strengthen the fraternal ties of cooperation and enhance joint action between States of the Council.

It then went on to review recent events concerning cooperation between the Gulf States and political developments at the regional, Arab and international levels.

I. Cooperation

In compliance with the decision taken by the Supreme Council at its fourth consultative meeting, held in Jeddah in May 2002, and the decision of the Ministerial Council at its eighty-third session, held in Jeddah in June 2002, to expedite economic integration among GCC States and to give effect to the decisions taken by the Gulf Cooperation Council to establish a common market in the Gulf, to develop the educational systems and to promote cooperation among the GCC States in the political, economic, social and military spheres, the Council reviewed the progress made in those areas and examined the mechanisms and practical measures proposed by His Royal Highness Prince Abdullah Bin Abdul-Aziz, the Deputy Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, which had been considered at the fourth consultative meeting. The Council made the necessary recommendations on the matter.

With regard to economic cooperation, the Council considered the outcome of the eleventh meeting of ministers of planning concerning a long-term comprehensive development strategy, implementation of the decision of the Supreme Council on standardizing the accounting periods at the end of which general financial statements are prepared in the Gulf States. It also considered a detailed report on the evolution of international economic relations between GCC States, on the one hand, and other States and international economic groups, on the other.

The Council considered the development of military cooperation and coordination in various sectors and expressed its satisfaction at the measures taken and the progress made in that area.

II. Political issues

The Council reviewed the situation between Kuwait and Iraq in the light of the decisions taken by the Supreme Council at its previous sessions and the positive outcome of the Arab Summit Conference held in March 2002, in Beirut, which were contributing to the strengthening of security and stability in the region.

It reaffirmed that it persisted in recognizing that Iraq had an obligation to implement all relevant Security Council resolutions and, in particular, to release Kuwaiti and third party prisoners and detainees and to take all practical, tangible measures to ensure that those resolutions were fully implemented and that what happened in 1990 did not happen again.

Given the evolution of the situation at the regional and international levels and the continued strained relations between Iraq and the United Nations and the increasing talk about launching a military operation against Iraq, His Excellency Sheikh Hamad Bin Jassem Bin Jabr Al-Thani, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Qatar, informed the Council of the outcome of his visit to Iraq in August 2002. The Council reaffirmed its support for the decision taken by the Arab Summit Conference held in Beirut to contest any military operation against any Muslim or Arab country, including Iraq, because such an operation could lead to further actions and consequences and trigger a chain of events and would seriously jeopardize peace and security in the region. The Council asked Iraq to agree to the return of international inspectors in order to avert such an operation.

The Council recalled the decisions taken by the Supreme Council concerning the question of the occupation by the Islamic Republic of Iran of three islands, namely the Greater Tunb, the Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa, belonging to the United Arab Emirates. It reaffirmed the full sovereignty of the United Arab Emirates over the three islands, over their territorial seas, airspace and continental shelf and over their exclusive economic zone and considered them an integral part of the United Arab Emirates.

The Council hoped that the two countries would manage to find a peaceful solution that would put an end to the occupation of the three islands by the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The Council discussed the evolution of the Middle East peace process, which is in danger of collapsing and the grave deterioration of the situation in the occupied Palestinian territories as a result of the Israeli Government's pursuit of policies of State terrorism, which are reflected in such practices as setting up a blockade, starving and terrorizing the population, reoccupying Palestinian villages and towns, assassinating civilians and destroying houses, and adopting policies of deporting their innocent inhabitants without restraint and without compunction. The Council, while condemning these savage acts, reaffirms that such practices, which generate violence in return and make matters more difficult, are not helpful to efforts to restore peace and that ending the occupation by Israel of the Palestinian and Arab territories is the only way to achieve a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the

Middle East, the aim being to spare the region and the rest of the world a war which might have catastrophic humanitarian consequences throughout the region.

Accordingly, the Council reaffirms that peace is a strategic choice and that the initiative of His Royal Highness Prince Abdullah Bin Abdul-Aziz, Deputy Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, which was approved by the Arab Summit Conference held in Beirut and which became the consensual Arab initiative, is a comprehensive basis for a peaceful solution. For this reason it must be the mainstay of all negotiation and of any serious attempt to achieve a just, comprehensive and lasting solution in the region within the framework of international legality.

The Council heard a detailed account, by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Denmark, of the Danish plan to establish a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East by creating a Palestinian State, which plan has the support of the European Union.

The Council again urged the international community to take action to transform the Middle East region, including the Gulf, into a zone free of weapons of mass destruction, including nuclear weapons. The Council emphasized that Israel must accede to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and submit all its nuclear facilities to the International Atomic Energy Agency inspection regime.

United Nations A/57/418

General Assembly

Distr.: General
19 September 2002

Original: English

Fifty-seventh session
Item 66 of the provisional agenda*
Prevention of an arms race in outer space

Letter dated 18 September 2002 from the Permanent Representatives of China and the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

We have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the document entitled "Possible elements for a future international legal agreement on the prevention of the deployment of weapons in outer space, the threat or use of force against outer space objects", issued and circulated as an official document of the Conference on Disarmament (CD/1679) on 28 June 2002 (see annex). The elements contained in the document are in the process of further development and improvement.

We should be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex were circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 66 of the provisional agenda.

(*Signed*) **Wang** Yingfan
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of the
People's Republic of China to the United Nations

(*Signed*) Sergey V. **Lavrov**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of the
Russian Federation to the United Nations

* A/57/150.

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Annex to the letter dated 18 September 2002 from the Permanent Representatives of China and the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish]

Possible elements for a future international legal agreement on the prevention of the deployment of weapons in outer space, the threat or use of force against outer space objects

Working paper submitted by the delegations of China, the Russian Federation, Viet Nam, Indonesia, Belarus, Zimbabwe and the Syrian Arab Republic*

I. Possible Name of Such Agreement

Treaty on the Prevention of the Deployment of Weapons in Outer Space, the threat or Use of Force Against Outer Space Objects

II. Preamble

Outer space is the common heritage of mankind and plays an ever-increasing role in its future development.

There exists a potential danger of an armed confrontation and combatant activities being extended to outer space.

The prevention of the deployment of weapons and an arms race in outer space becomes a pressing task facing the international community.

The United Nations General Assembly has adopted a series of resolutions on peaceful use of outer space and prevention of an arms race in outer space, which have provided a prerequisite and basis for the prevention of the deployment of weapons and an arms race in outer space.

The existing agreements on arms control and disarmament relevant to outer space, including those bilateral ones, and the existing legal regimes concerning outer space have played a positive role in the peaceful use of outer space and in regulating outer space activities. These agreements and legal regimes should be strictly complied with. However, they are unable to effectively prevent the deployment of weapons and an arms race in outer space.

For the benefit of mankind, outer space shall be used for peaceful purposes, and it shall never be allowed to become a sphere of military confrontation.

Only a treaty-based prohibition of the deployment of weapons in outer space and the prevention of the threat or use of force against outer space objects can eliminate the emerging threat of an arms race in outer space and ensure the security for outer space assets of all countries which is an essential condition for the maintenance of world peace.

* Originally issued as a document of the Conference on Disarmament under the symbol CD/1679.

III. Basic Obligations

Not to place in orbit around the Earth any objects carrying any kinds of weapons, not to install such weapons on celestial bodies, or not to station such weapons in outer space in any other manner.

Not to resort to the threat or use of force against outer space objects.

Not to assist or encourage other States, groups of States, international organizations to participate in activities prohibited by this Treaty.

IV. National Measures for the Implementation of the Treaty

Each State Party to the Treaty shall, in accordance with its constitutional process, take any measures necessary to prevent or prohibit any activity contrary to this Treaty on its territory, or in any other place under its jurisdiction or control.

V. The Use of Outer Space for Peaceful and Other Military Purposes

This Treaty shall not be construed as impeding the research and use of outer space for peaceful purposes or other military uses not prohibited by this Treaty.

Each State Party to the Treaty shall carry out activities in outer space in accordance with the general principles of international law and shall not violate the sovereignty and security of other States.

VI. Confidence Building Measures

To enhance mutual trust, each State Party to the Treaty shall promulgate its space programme, declare the locations and scopes of its space launch sites, the property and parameters of objects being launched into outer space, and notify the launching activities.

VII. Settlement of Disputes

If a suspicion arises against any State Party to the Treaty that it is violating the Treaty, the suspecting State Party, or a group of the suspecting State Parties to this Treaty shall conduct consultations and cooperate with the suspected State Party to this Treaty in order to settle down the aroused suspicion. Each suspecting State Party to this Treaty shall have the right to request clarification from the suspected State Party to this Treaty, whereas the suspected State Party to this Treaty shall undertake to provide requested clarifications

If consultations or clarification fail to settle down the dispute, the suspicion that has aroused shall be referred to the executive organization of the Treaty for consideration together with relevant arguments.

Each State Party to this Treaty shall undertake to cooperate in the settlement of the suspicion that has aroused by the executive organization of the Treaty.

VIII. The Executive Organization of the Treaty

To promote the objectives and implementation of the provisions of this Treaty, the States Parties to the Treaty shall hereby establish the executive organization of the Treaty, which shall:

(a) receive for consideration inquires by any State Party or a group of States Parties to the Treaty related to the suspicion, which has aroused by the violation of this Treaty by any State Party to the Treaty;

(b) consider matters concerning the compliance with the obligations taken by the States Parties to this Treaty;

(c) organize and conduct consultations with the States Parties to the Treaty with a view to settling down the suspicion that has aroused against any State Party to the Treaty concerning its violation of this Treaty;

(d) take necessary measures to end violation of this Treaty by any State Party to the Treaty.

IX. Amendments to the Treaty

Any State Party to this Treaty may propose amendments to the Treaty. The text of any proposed amendment to this Treaty shall be submitted to the Depositary Governments who shall promptly circulate it to all the States Parties to the Treaty. Upon the request of at least one third of the States Parties to the Treaty, the Depositary Governments shall convene a conference to which all the States Parties shall be invited to consider the proposed amendment.

Any amendment to this Treaty must be approved by a majority of the votes of all the States Parties to the Treaty. The amendment shall enter into force for all the States Parties to the Treaty in accordance with the procedures governing the entry into force of this Treaty.

X. Duration of the Treaty and Withdrawal from the Treaty

The Treaty shall be of unlimited duration.

Each State Party to the Treaty shall, in exercising its state sovereignty, have the right to withdraw from this Treaty if it decides that extraordinary events, related to the subject matter of this Treaty, have jeopardized its supreme interests. It shall give notice to the Depository Governments of the decision adopted six months in advance of the withdrawal from the Treaty. Such a notification shall include a statement of the extraordinary events, which the notifying State Party to the Treaty regards as having jeopardized its supreme interests.

XI. Signature and Ratification of the Treaty

This Treaty shall be open for signature by all States at United Nations Headquarters in New York. Any State, which does not sign this Treaty before its entry into force, may accede to it at any time.

The Treaty shall be subject to ratification by signatory States in accordance with their constitutional process. Instruments of ratification or accession shall be deposited with the Depositary Governments.

This Treaty shall be registered by the Depositary Governments pursuant to Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

XII. Entry into Force of the Treaty

This Treaty shall enter into force upon the deposit of instruments of ratification by twenty States, including all Permanent Member States of the United Nations Security Council.

For States whose instruments of ratification or accession are deposited after the entry into force of this Treaty, it shall enter into force on the date of the deposit of their instruments of ratification or accession.

XIII. Authentic texts of the Treaty

This Treaty, of which the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited in the archives of the Depositary Governments, who shall send duly certified copies thereof to all the signatory and acceding States.

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General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
19 September 2002

Original: English

General Assembly
Fifty-seventh session
Agenda items 36 and 162

The situation in the Middle East

Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Security Council
Fifty-seventh year

Letter dated 19 September 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I wish to draw your attention to the latest incidents in the Palestinian campaign of terrorism directed against the citizens of Israel.

This afternoon, at approximately 1 p.m. (local time), a Palestinian suicide bomber boarded a public bus and detonated a powerful explosive charge as the bus passed in front of the Great Synagogue in central Tel Aviv. The force of the blast blew the roof off the bus and scattered body parts, glass and debris throughout the bustling downtown district at an hour when the area was crowded with pedestrians and workers on their lunch break. According to the latest reports, five people were killed and more than 60 were injured, several of them critically. The terrorist organizations Hamas and Islamic Jihad were both reported to have claimed responsibility.

Today's bombing comes one day after a string of attacks on Wednesday that killed three Israelis and left another three wounded. Early in the morning, security forces discovered the charred body of David Buhbut, aged 67. Buhbut, who was reported missing on Tuesday night, had been tortured for several hours before his body was discarded in a dumpster. Shortly before 3 p.m. (local time), Palestinian terrorists shot and killed Yosef Ajami, aged 36, as he was driving his car en route to Baka al-Gharbiya. And in the evening, policeman Moshe Hizkiyahu was killed when responding to a report of a suspicious individual near the Umm el-Fahm Junction. As Officer Hizkiyahu approached him, the man blew himself up. Two others were wounded in the attack for which Islamic Jihad claimed responsibility.

After a period of relative quiet resulting from Israel's daily efforts to intercept and thwart attempted attacks, it has become apparent that Palestinian terrorist groups are once again stepping up their activities in preparation for another wave of attacks. The terrorist act of the past 48 hours have come in the wake of steps taken

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by Israel to alleviate the humanitarian conditions of the Palestinian people by easing the security precautions it had implemented. Terrorists have responded by taking advantage of those openings in order to perpetrate further attacks. That those attacks have also come after recent initiatives to reduce the level of violence and clear a path back to the negotiating table, including the recent meeting of the Quartet in New York, is further proof of the intention of terrorist organizations to scuttle any attempts to revive the peace process.

If the Palestinian leadership truly wishes to achieve a peaceful settlement of the conflict, its only course of action is to take action against those groups that seek to violently undercut such a settlement. The continued unwillingness of the Palestinian leadership to take any genuine steps to prevent attacks on Israelis, even after more than two years of hostilities, remains the primary obstacle to the success of efforts to bring the parties back to the negotiating process.

Israel calls on the international community to condemn in the strongest terms those criminal acts of terrorism, as well as the ongoing support and involvement of the current Palestinian leadership in such acts. Only an end to the heinous campaign of Palestinian terrorism, with its terrible cost in Israeli and Palestinian lives, can restore our hope of achieving a final settlement, one that will provide for the national aspirations of the Palestinian people while ensuring peace and security for Israel.

I submit the present letter in follow-up to numerous letters detailing the campaign of Palestinian terrorism that began in September 2000.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter circulated as an official document of the fifty-seventh session of the General Assembly, under agenda items 36 and 162.

(*Signed*) Yehuda **Lancry**
Permanent Representative

United Nations A/57/420

General Assembly

Distr.: General
23 September 2002
English
Original: Chinese and English

Fifty-seventh session
Agenda item 50
Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations

Letter dated 20 September 2002 from the Permanent Representative of China to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

During the just-concluded general debate of the fifty-seventh session of the General Assembly, delegates from a very few countries have once again raised the so-called issue of "Taiwan's representation in the United Nations". Upon instruction from my Government, I hereby solemnly state our position as follows:

1. The one-China principle has already been widely recognized by the international community. The great majority of States Members of the United Nations have diplomatic relations with China and they have all recognized that there is only one China in the world, that the Government of the People's Republic of China is the sole legal government representing the whole of China, and that Taiwan is an inseparable part of China. In 1971, the twenty-sixth session of the United Nations General Assembly adopted, by an overwhelming majority, resolution 2758 (XXVI), which has resolved once and for all, in political, legal and procedural terms, the issue of China's representation in the United Nations. As of the day when the legitimate rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations were restored, its Government has rightfully represented all Chinese, including our compatriots in Taiwan, in the United Nations and all its subsidiary bodies. This has best safeguarded the principle of universality of the United Nations. There is simply no such issue as the so-called "Taiwan's representation at the United Nations". By openly raising the so-called issue of "Taiwan's representation in the United Nations" on the platform of the General Assembly, these few countries are attempting to create in the United Nations a situation of "two Chinas" or "one China, one Taiwan". Such an act constitutes a violation of the Charter of the United Nations as well as of General Assembly resolution 2758 (XXVI). It is a gross interference in China's internal affairs. The Chinese Government strongly condemns this and expresses its utmost indignation.

2. The General Committees of the successive sessions of the General Assembly since 1993 have all flatly refused to include in the agenda of the General Assembly the so-called issue of "Taiwan's representation in the United Nations". This fully demonstrates the determination of the vast number of Member States to

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safeguard the Charter of the United Nations and norms of international law as well as their strong will to uphold resolution 2758 (XXVI). We thank the great majority of Member States for abiding by the one-China principle and opposing Taiwan's participation in international organizations that can only be composed of sovereign States. At the same time, we are confident that any separatist act to create "two Chinas" or "one China, one Taiwan", which runs counter to the tide of history, and any attempt to support such acts, will be doomed to failure.

3. The question of Taiwan is purely an internal matter of China, which brooks no foreign interference. To resolve this question and realize the reunification of the motherland is a lofty historic mission for the entire Chinese people, including our compatriots in Taiwan. The basic policy of "peaceful reunification and one country, two systems" proposed by the Chinese Government not only takes into account the paramount interest of national development and the long-term interests of the entire Chinese population but also fully accommodates and helps protect the immediate interests of our compatriots in Taiwan and Taiwan's need for development. The successful development of Hong Kong and Macao following their respective reunifications with the motherland have served as telling examples of the great vitality of the policy of "one country, two systems". We are confident that a proper resolution will eventually be found to the question of Taiwan in accordance with this policy. And we have every reason to believe that in the just cause of safeguarding State sovereignty and territorial integrity, the Chinese Government and people will be able to continue to count on the Governments and peoples of the vast number of States Members of the Untied Nations for their understanding and support.

I have the honour to request that this letter be circulated as a document of the fifty-seventh session of the General Assembly under agenda item 50.

(*Signed*) **Wang** Yingfan
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
and Permanent Representative of
the People's Republic of China to the United Nations